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Here and There in Old Lancaster.

Martha Elizabeth Green



Compliments of the Hospitality Committee
of the Iris Club, to the Delegates of the State
Federation of Pennsylvania Women, October
18th, 19th and 20th, 1904, Lancaster, Penn'a.

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L225

The Hospitality Committee gratefully acknowledges its indebtedness to Miss Martha Bladen Clark, one of its members, for her kind efforts in compiling this little booklet for presentation to our guests of the State Federation of Pennsylvania Women.

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Mrs Klein
"Edge Mount"
Reading, Pa

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Lancaster County.

Lancaster County was organized May 10, 1729, by an Act of Gov. Patrick Gordon, and the Provincial Assembly, and taken from the upper part of Chester County. John Wright, the first Judge, named the new county Lancaster, after his native town in England. John Postlethwait established a Trading Post in Conestoga Township, near Conestoga Creek. He built the historic tavern where the first Courts of the county were held; and there the original townships were named and their boundaries defined. A log Court House and Jail were also erected, but in May, 1730, Lancaster was chosen as the county seat.

The First Settlers in Lancaster Co.

In 1709, several Swiss Menonnites, whose ancestors had settled in the Palatinate, emigrated to Pennsylvania and settled in what is now known as Lancaster County. Hans Herr was their clergyman. Later came the Huguenots, and then the Scotch-Irish in 1715; about the same time the Quakers, with the Welsh Episcopalians in 1717.



HANS HERR.

The oldest house in Lancaster County was built in 1719, by Rev. Christian Herr.



HOUSE OF HANS HERR.

The Town of Lancaster.

The site of Lancaster was once an Indian settlement, Hickory Town, Gibson's Pastures, and Indian Town, being the original names. The Indian Nation was called Hickory, and they often met in Council and elected delegates to confer with William Penn at Shackamaxon. Andrew Hamilton of Philadelphia, the noted Scotch lawyer, who with others built Independence Hall, was the original owner of the Hamilton grant of land, but later transferred his claim to his son James, who had it surveyed and laid out the town in 1730. James Hamilton was prominent in provincial affairs, serving for a number of years as Lieut.-Governor, and also holding the office of Prothonotary. He died in New York, August 14, 1788. Lancaster was chartered as a Borough, May 1, 1742; Thomas Crokson appointed the Chief Burgess. Chartered as a City, March 20, 1818; John Passmore elected Mayor.

The names of the streets adopted in Provincial times still exist, and when we hear of King and Queen, Duke and Prince streets, we cannot forget how royalty owned us in the long ago.

In 1800 Lancaster was known as the largest inland town in the United States.

The First Court House.

The first Court House in Lancaster City was built in 1737, where the Monument now stands erected to the memory of the Soldiers of Lancaster county who fell in the Civil War. In 1744 an important conference was held here between the Governors of Maryland, Virginia, New York and Pennsylvania, and numerous representatives of Indian Tribes..

Historic Churches.

The Reformed Church dates back to 1736, when a log house of worship was built. St. James' (Prot. Episcopal) parish was organized in 1744. The church building was erected in 1750.

Trinity Lutheran Church was founded about 1730; the first church, a log chapel, being replaced in 1761 by the present edifice.

St. Mary's (Roman Catholic) was built in 1762.



THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

The Presbyterian Church was organized in 1763 and the house built in 1770.

The Moravian Church was built in 1746.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was first called the "Father of his Country" in a German Almanac printed in Lancaster by Francis Bailey, in 1779.



MAJOR ANDRE.

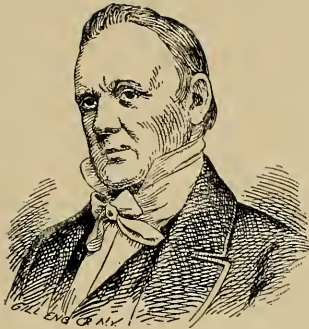
***Prisoners
of War.***

Many prisoners of war were confined in Lancaster before and during the Revolution, including Hessians captured from Howe's army in the battles of Princeton and Trenton. It is said as many as 2000 were here at one time, with their wives and children. The officers were quartered at the public houses and the soldiers in the barracks, at the corner of Duke and Walnut streets and on Middle street.

Major Andre was among the prisoners captured by Gen. Montgomery, Nov. 3, 1775; and he with other officers became inmates of the house of Caleb Cope, a prominent Quaker who had been elected burgess of Lancaster in 1774.



HOUSE IN WHICH ROBERT FULTON WAS BORN.



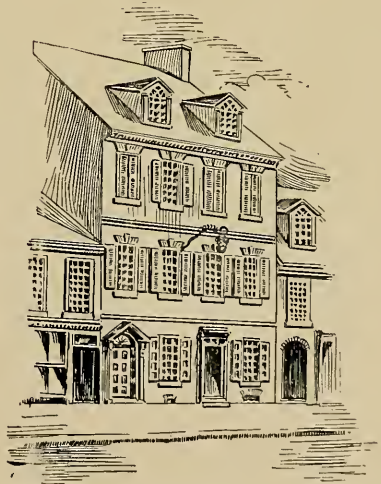
JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President of the United States, was born in Franklin county, Pa., April 23, 1791; died June 1, 1868. Wheatland, his home, is a spot of national reputation and a beautiful suburb of Lancaster. The remains of the President lie in Woodward Hill Cemetery.

Robert Fulton, the man who first successfully applied steam to navigation, was born in Fulton township, Lancaster Co., in 1765. He attended school in Lancaster. The house where he was born is still standing and is one of our historic spots, as Lancaster cannot boast of a more distinguished man.

Old Inns.

Lancaster had many famous Hostleries in the olden time. "A fine gentleman and haughty were the landlords." Inn-keepers of long ago were often men of prominence and intelligence. "The Grape" was built in 1741. During the Revolution the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, and also the Committees of Correspondence and Observation, met at this noted Inn. Tradition says General Washington was a guest at The Grape when in Lancaster. James Buchanan always made it his headquarters.



THE GRAPE.

The "Cross Keys" was licensed in 1730, and was the resort of the Quakers.

The "Swan" at the Southeast corner of South Queen and Centre Square was owned by Jacob Slough, 1747. In 1761, Matthias Slough was landlord. He was a member of the Committee of Observation in 1774; a member of the Assembly from 1774-1783, and also a Colonel in the Militia of the Revolutionary War.

In 1800, Henry Slaymaker was the proprietor of "The State Arms." Gen. Lafayette stopped here when he visited Lancaster in 1825.

Besides the above: "The Leopard," "Fountain Inn," "The Cat," "The William Pitt," "The King of Prussia," "The Willow Grove," "The Bird-in-Hand," "Gen. Wayne," "The Bear," "The Rainbow," "The Red Lion," "The Ship," "White Horse," and the "Buck."

The Hardware Store of Steinman Hardware Company, was founded in 1760.

Christopher Demuth in 1770 began the sale of Tobacco and Snuff.

Carl Heinrich Heinitsh established a Drug Store in 1782.

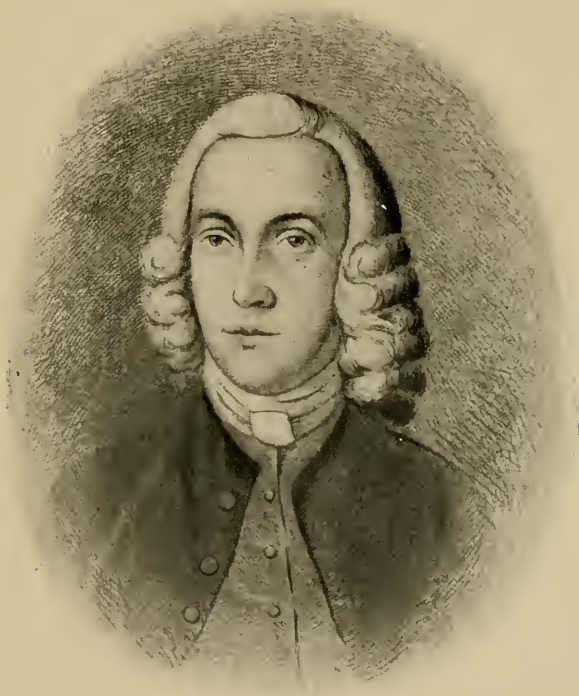
Adam Reigart opened a Wine-Store in 1785.

During the Revolution, Lancaster was noted as a manufacturing town. Paul Zantzinger did a large business in the making of clothing for the soldiers. In 1777 he furnished Anthony Wayne with 650 suits of uniform. In 1754 Gov. Pownall, writing of a visit to Lancaster in his journal, mentions the manufactories of guns and shoes.

The earliest newspaper was published in 1752, and there was a daily paper printed as early as 1811.

Franklin and Marshall College.

The Act incorporating Franklin College was passed by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, on the 10th of March, 1789. Dr. Benjamin Franklin, Governor of the State, came to Lancaster to lay the corner-stone of the College that was to bear his name. Franklin College continued its existence until 1852, when new life was brought to it in the removal of Mar-



GEORGE ROSS.

The Lancaster Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

shall College from Mercersburg to Lancaster, the union of these institutions forming Franklin and Marshall College.

John Williamson Nevin, D.D., LL.D., born in Franklin county, Pa., February 20, 1803, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and reared a Presbyterian, was President of Marshall College and later of Franklin and Marshall College. He was one of the greatest teachers in Pennsylvania, the author of many works on theology, also a leading divine of wide reputation. Died June 6, 1886, in his 84th year.

Miss Alice Nevin, the promoter and organizer of the Iris Club, serving as President for a number of years with much credit and zeal, was the daughter of Dr. Nevin.

Conestoga Wagon.

Pack horses were first used as means of transportation, in ye olden times, and the bridle paths were often the trails of the Indian. It is not known who first made a Conestoga Wagon, but it is given to Lancaster county, in the Valley of the Conestoga Creek to claim the honor. A fine breed of horses in early days was raised here. These teams, with their powerful draught horses, always attracted much attention and were the special pride of the owners. The Conestoga Wagon of the Revolution was far superior to anything of that date in England, and it is said, was the finest wagon the world ever saw. They were often called "Ships of Inland Commerce."

Benjamin Franklin procured for Braddock, in 1755, in York and Lancaster counties one hundred and fifty wagons and fifteen hundred pack horses for the use of the army.

Witmer's Bridge.

To the East of Lancaster, crossing the Conestoga, we find one of the oldest, largest, and most picturesque bridges in the country. It was built by the enterprise of one individual. The following inscription tells its history: "Erected by Abraham Witmer, 1799-1800. A law of the Enlightened Commonwealth, passed April 4, 1798. Sanctioned by Thomas Mifflin, Governor. Monument of the Public Spirit of an Individual."



WITMER'S BRIDGE.

Distinguished Men in Lancaster Co.

Dr. David Ramsey, called the "Father of American History," was born in Lancaster county, April 2, 1749, and during the illness of John Hancock, was President *pro tem.* of the Continental Congress.

Gen. Edward Hand, the friend of Washington, and a hero of the Revolution, was born in Ireland, Dec. 31, 1744; died at Rockford, Lancaster county, Sept. 3, 1802.

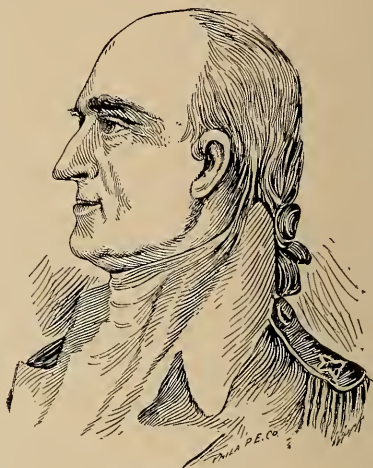
George Ross lived in Lancaster, a stained-glass window in St. James Church commemorates his memory, as does a tablet which bears the following inscription: "Here stood the house of George Ross, Signer of the Declaration of Independence, born 1730, died 1779. Lawyer, Statesman, Patriot."

Thomas Mifflin, Esq., Major-General of the Revolutionary War, and late Governor of the State of Pennsylvania. "Died January 19, 1800," marks his resting-place in the front wall of the Trinity Lutheran Church.

Also a tablet to Thomas Wharton, Jr., first President of the Supreme Executive Council. "Died in office, greatly lamented, May 23, 1778."

William Henry, President-Judge of Common Pleas Court and prominent in military affairs, member of the Continental Congress from Lancaster, was the friend of Benjamin West who painted the "Death of Socrates" when fourteen years of age, at his home. Thomas Paine was also his frequent guest, and, it is said, wrote the "Crisis" over the signature of "Common Sense" when in this city.

Judge John Joseph Henry was the son of William Henry, was



GEN. EDWARD HAND.



MONUMENT TO GENERAL REYNOLDS.

appointed Judge by Gov. Mifflin in December, 1793, of the Second Judicial District of Pennsylvania, and held the position for seventeen years.

Major-Gen. John Fulton Reynolds, whose imposing monument can be seen in the Lancaster Cemetery, was born in this city in 1820. On the opening day of the battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 1863, he fell mortally wounded.

***"A Christian is the
Highest Style of Man."***

The Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D.D., elected Assistant Bishop of Pennsylvania, May 15, 1858. Was rector of St. James' P. E. Church for thirty years. He was born in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., the son of a Revolutionary soldier, died August 3, 1861. Mural tablets to his memory are erected in the churches of St. James and St. John. Bishop Bowman left monuments more enduring than marble shafts, mural tablets and memorial windows to attest the zeal and efficiency with which he labored in the cause he loved.

The Rev. Bernard Keenan, a native of Ireland, was pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church for a period of fifty-four years. A life so full of good deeds in his church, and as a citizen of Lancaster taking an interest in its advancement, that at the age of 97, on February 19, 1877, he died honored by all, irrespective of creed.

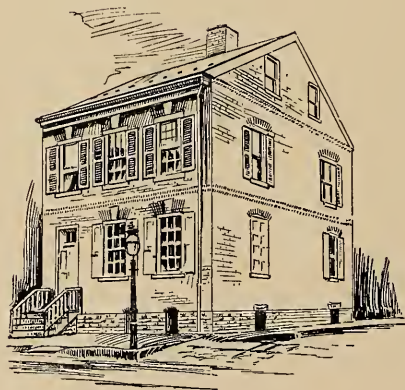
Rev. John C. Baker, D.D., was born May 7, 1792, in Philadelphia and preached his first sermon as pastor of Trinity Lutheran Church this city, January 27, 1828. He was a man of fine presence and attractive personality, zealous in good works and unwearied in his pastoral duties. February 10, 1828, the first Sunday-School was organized upon motion of Dr. Baker. He was equally eloquent in both the German and English language, and the faithful pastor of Trinity Church for twenty-five years. He died April 21, 1859.



1. RIGHT REV. SAMUEL BOWMAN.
2. REV. JOHN C. BAKER.
3. REV. BERNARD KEENAN.

***Cloisters at
Ephrata.***

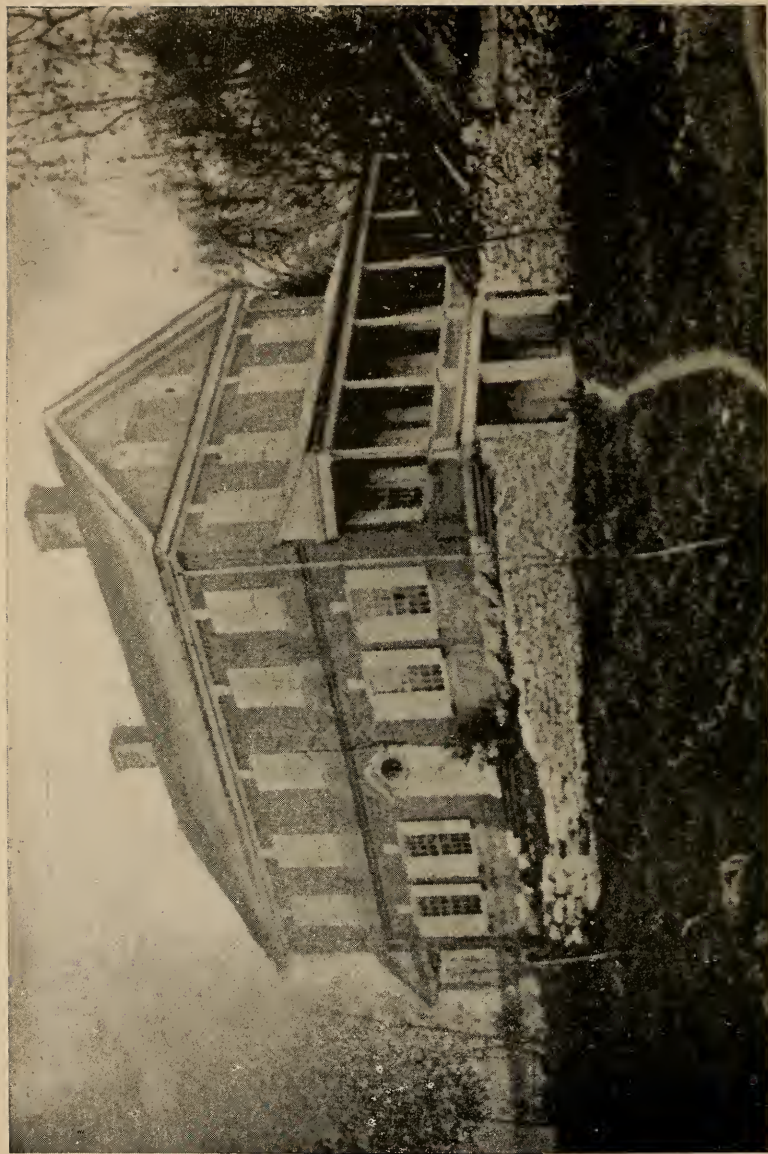
The German Religious Sect of Seventh Day Baptists at Ephrata, so called because they observed the seventh instead of the first day of the week now called the Sabbath day. This Society was founded in 1733, by John Conrad Beissel of Germany. Both the Brothers and Sisters adopted the Capuchin habit; all took monastic names, and lived in Cloisters built on the banks of the Cocalico. Music was cultivated; a printing-press was set up and was one of the earliest in the State; nearly one hundred books were printed here. After the battle of Brandywine four hundred sick and wounded soldiers were sent here and nursed by the Brothers and Sisters. A beautiful granite shaft marks the spot where two hundred soldiers are buried.



CALEB COPE'S HOUSE.



THE GEORGE ROSS COUNTRY HOUSE.



ROCKFORD, HOME OF GEN. EDWARD HAND.

HOSPITALITY COMMITTEE.

HELEN KOUES REYNOLDS (Mrs. Geo. Nelson Reynolds), *Chairman.*

MARY N. ROBINSON (Mrs.), *Secretary.*

MISS AGNES KELLY, *Treasurer.*

MISS ALICE NEVIN.

SALLIE S. FRANKLIN (Mrs. George M.).

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MISS LYDIA DILLER.

MISS MARTHA BLADEN CLARK.

Woman has borne her part in all the land-marks of history.
'Tis her province to cherish; while she is of the world, the world's
history will not perish.

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